

-USEPA

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# Permit Program Overview Regulates Point Source and Nonpoint Source Discharges to ALL Waters of the State

**Emphasis on Pollution Prevention:** 

- **Develop Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)**
- Best Management Practice Implementation (BMP)
- **Compliance v.s. Enforcement**



# Who is regulated under NJPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit Program?

Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (includes DGW)

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)





#### **Permit Types**

#### **BMP** based

- Basic Industrial GP (~2100)
- Construction GP (~3000)
- CAFO General Permit (5)
- Municipal Permits (~300)
  - Tier A, Tier B, Public complex,
     Highway agency

#### With Monitoring requirements

- Individual (~260)
- Mining and Quarry GP (~210)
- Concrete GP (~130)
- Asphalt GP (~40)
- Airport GP
- Scrap Metal GP
- Vehicle Recycling GP
- Compost GP

#### Objective of All Permits

- Identify and control potential sources of pollution which may affect the quality of stormwater discharges to surface or ground waters of the state
- Describe and ensure that practices are implemented to eliminate and/or reduce pollutants (BMPs)
- Ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of your permit - Ongoing Monitoring

## Permit Requirements

#### BMPs

- preventative, remedial and management measures that reduce the availability, detachment and transport of pollutants to both ground and surface waters
- Measurable Standards that a facility is responsible for meeting
  - -Drainage Control
  - -Ongoing Inspections
  - -Numerical Limits
  - -Design Criteria



#### **Monitoring Requirements**

- Permit Application Characterization Sample
- Discharge Compliance
  - Implement Stormwater Pollution Plan (SPPP)
  - Compliance Monitoring
    - » Sample CollectionCan be a grab or multi-grab
    - » Analyze parameters associated with the industrial activity - Certified Lab
    - » Results reported on DMRsFrequency variesRain Data reported on WCRs
    - » Annual Inspections





#### Permit Monitoring Issues

- Characterization samples are not always representative of site discharges
- No established water quality limits for stormwater discharges
- Samples are low frequency and often simple grab samples
- Samples are taken by permittee
- Limited or inaccessible resources for stream data
- Inability to identify water quality improvements







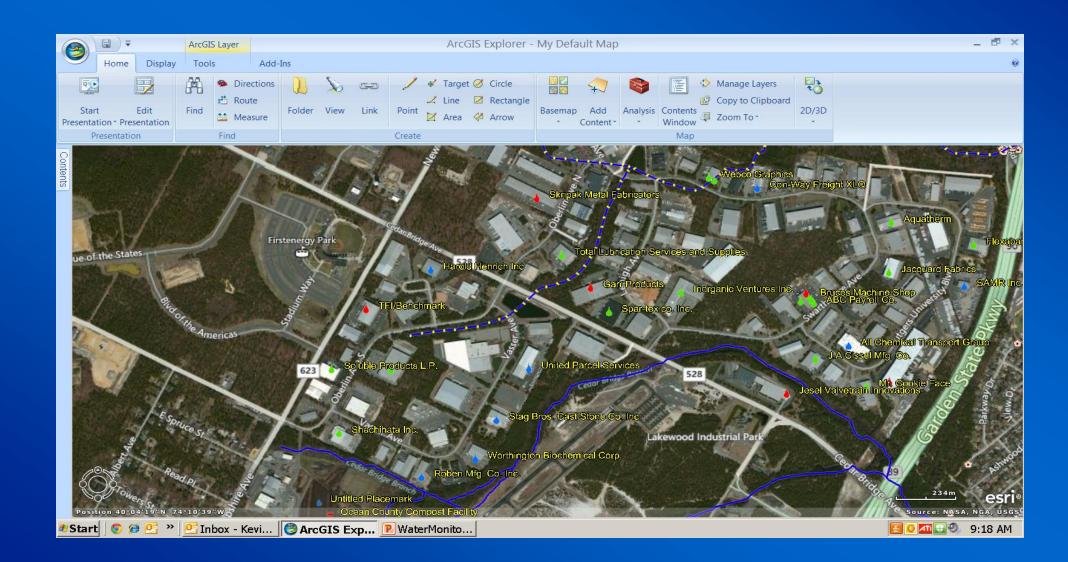
# Change in Stormwater Permitting Philosophy

- Move from "shotgun" and case by case statewide permitting to stratigic watershed permitting.
- Identify and assess known and potential impacts spacially and address cumulative impacts
- Incorporate all available data sources in assessment.
- Issue new and modify current permits to address impacts

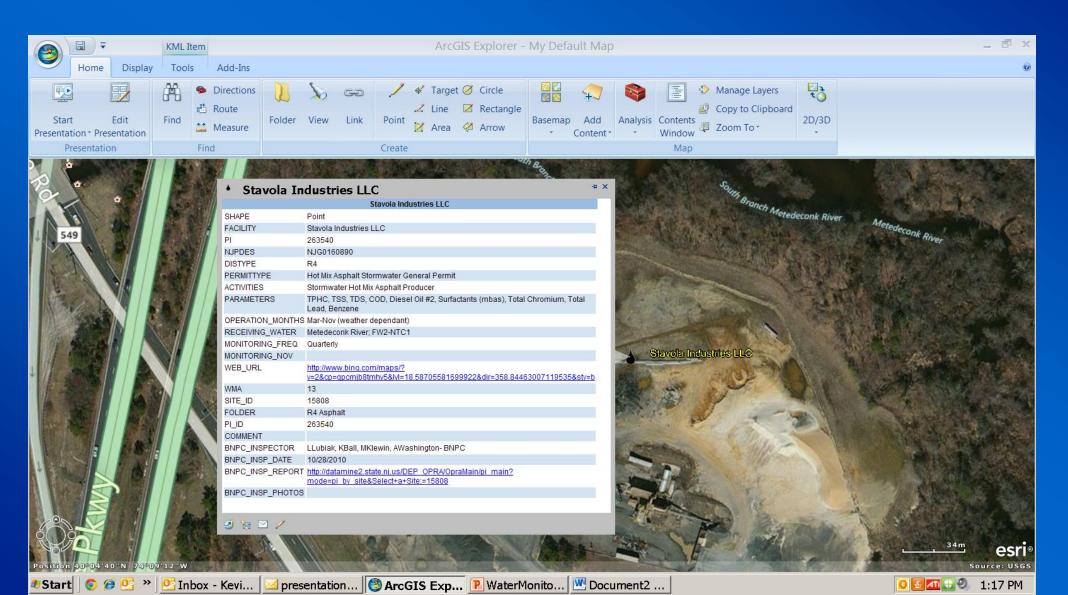
### New Philosophy in Practice

- Select pilot area to test in
- Attempt to address permit monitoring issues
- Develop useful tools to achieve our goal

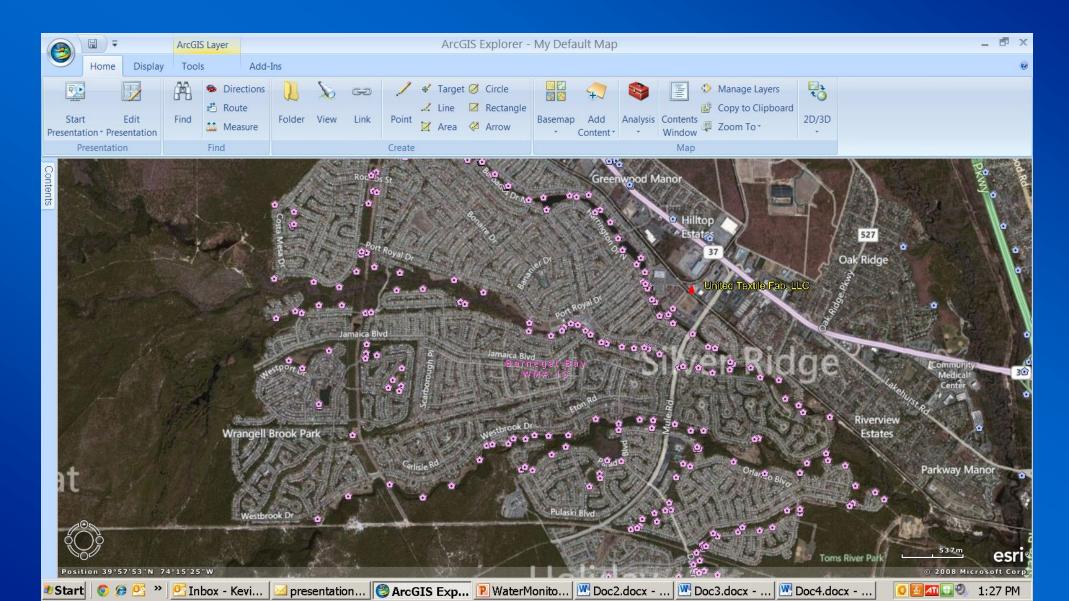
#### Permitted Site Identification



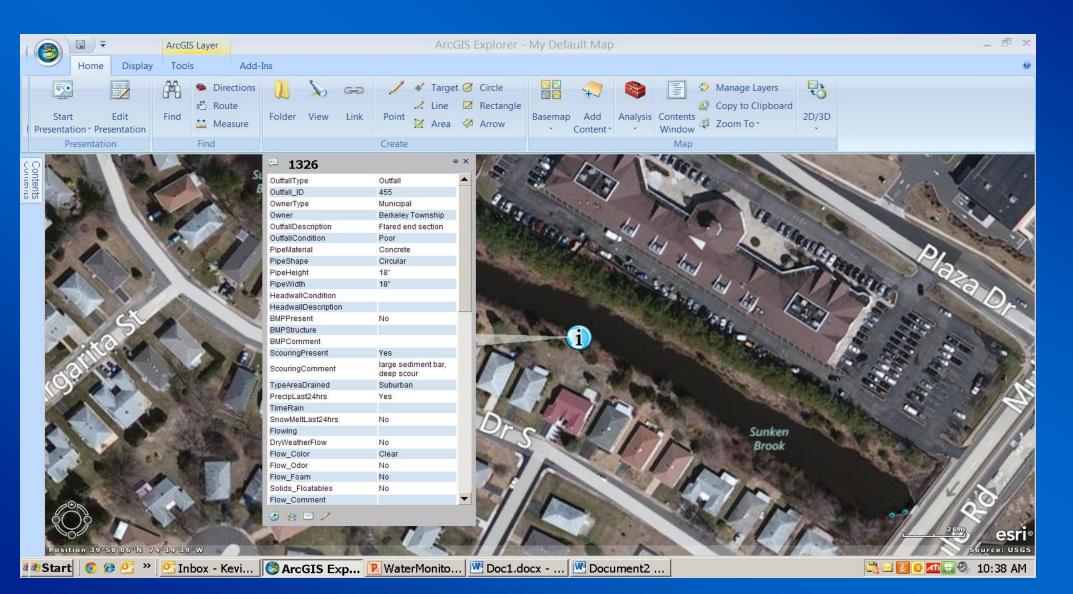
### User-Friendly Data Table



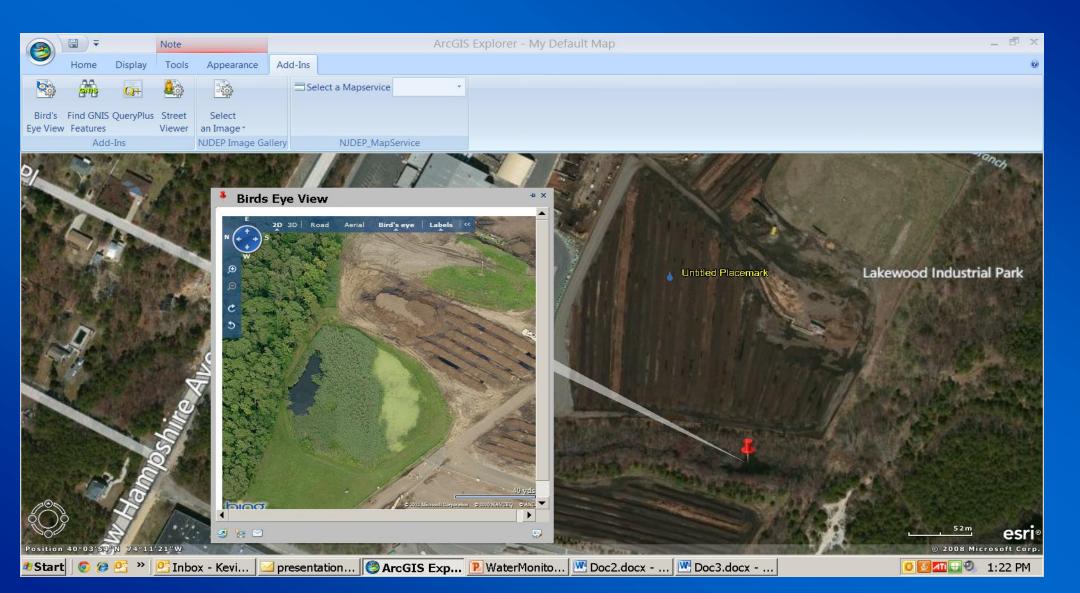
#### MS4 Outfall Verification



#### User-Friendly Outfall Table



## Use of Aerial Photography



Permitting and Monitoring cooperative potential

